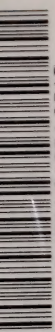


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Toronto and York Patriotic Fund Association

THIS IS NOT AN APPEAL FOR MONEY
BUT A REQUEST FOR YOUR EARNEST CONSIDERATION
AND, IF POSSIBLE, SYMPATHETIC CO-OPERATION



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A PLEA FOR JUST PROVISIONS IN
THE PENSION ACT FOR TOTALLY
OR PARTIALLY DISABLED
CANADIAN SOLDIERS

MORE ESPECIALLY THOSE IN THE LOWER RANKS

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ACT, POINTING OUT SOME OF ITS
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ANOMALIES AND UNFAIR DISCRIMINATIONS**

Report of the undersigned Committee presented to, and accepted by, the "Council of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association" at a meeting held in Toronto on Monday the 8th November, 1915.

The Report is distributed with the consent of the Committee and the sanction and approval of the Council.

FRANK DARLING, Chairman.

HUME BLAKE.

C. A. BOGERT.

VEN. ARCHDEACON CODY.

PRES. R. A. FALCONER, U. of T.

J. J. GIBBONS.

COL. GOODERHAM.

W. P. GUNDY.

COL. W. C. MACDONALD.

MOST REV. N. McNEIL.

ALEXANDER McPHEDRAN, M.D.

HON. MR. JUSTICE MASTEN.

E. R. WOOD.

THE ARGUMENT

The existing regulations (see Government Act appended) provide for different scales of pensions for men equally severely wounded, putting them into two classes called "first degree" and "second degree." These two classes should be consolidated. The distinction made between them is unfair and unjust, and would give rise to many complaints and much heart burning. From the time a man is accepted and drafted into a regiment, he is no longer his own master, but becomes a soldier, subject in all matters to Military discipline; he has no control of his own actions, but goes where he is sent, and does what he is told. To make any distinction, therefore, between a man who is injured "in action, or in the presence of the enemy" and one who is injured while on barrack or other duties or while in process of training, is illogical and unreasonable; both men are doing their duty and serving their country and deserve, and should receive, the same treatment.

The scale of pensions as now fixed by the Government is too low for the rank and file, particularly in regard to those totally incapacitated from earning a living. A man who has lost both legs, both arms, the sight of both eyes, or who is seriously paralyzed, cannot possibly live on \$22.00 a month. This is true even if he is granted, in addition, the \$7.33 a month, which may be allowed for the "constant services of an attendant" though it is difficult to understand what sort of "constant attendance" can be procured for \$7.33 a month. Moreover, should this unfortunate man happen to receive the injuries or contract the illness, which leave him absolutely helpless, elsewhere than "in action or in the presence of the enemy," he gets only \$16.00 per month as pension, and possibly \$5.33 for the "constant services of an attendant."

The case of the single man is much less satisfactory than that of the married man. When the totally helpless, incapacitated man is married, he is entitled to draw, on account of his wife, \$11.00 a month, making a total of \$40.33 per month as against the single man's \$29.33. The truth is, that a man and his wife would do better on the forty dollars than the single man could on the twenty-nine, as the wife would take care of her husband without the wages which the single man must pay for such services. It is very strongly urged, therefore, that the single man should, under circumstances of total disability, receive the combined allowance which a married man, with no children and suffering to the same extent, would draw on account of himself and wife.

A man with his wife and three children will draw, if in the "first degree," \$55.33 per month; if in the "second degree," \$47.33 per month, the \$5.00 per month allowed by the Government for each child being included in the above figures. These amounts include also the allowance for "the constant services of an attendant" (\$7.33 and \$5.33 respectively) but the giving of this latter allowance is apparently optional.

Look for a moment at what living costs. In a pamphlet, issued by the authority of the Minister of Labour, in August of this year, is given a statement of the typical weekly expenditures on staple foods, fuel, lighting, and rentals for a family of five, in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities in Canada for all of 1914 and half of 1915. The average is \$61.33 per month (\$736.00 per year) and no allowance is included for clothing, medical attendance or household replenishment.

A woman whose husband has enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces receives altogether, from separation allowance, assigned pay, and Patriotic Fund grant, a total of from forty to forty-five dollars a month. If this same woman's

husband comes home so wounded that he is totally incapacitated from earning a livelihood, she will find herself with an invalid man on her hands to feed, clothe, and look after, upon an income very greatly reduced, viz., \$32.33 or \$40.33 per month in place of \$40.00 or \$45.00, and this will be still further reduced to \$27.00 or \$33.00 if the allowance for "the constant services of an attendant" is not granted.

It is justifiable, therefore, in the face of these figures, to say that the Pension List requires careful reconsideration on its financial side.

It is further suggested that without destroying the flexibility of the scheme so as to permit a reasonable adaptation of it to special circumstances, the right of the pensioner to his allowance should be made perfectly certain, so that in receiving his pension he may feel that it is paid him as a right, and not as a favour, and this right should be made very clear and unassailable.

All matters pertaining to Pensions should be decided by a permanent Pension Board, the appointments to the Board being kept free from political party control, and so regulated that a definite form of continuous policy shall be followed. Only by such means can the efficiency of the organization and economy in its working be secured and maintained.

Something should be done in a case such as the wife dying and leaving three or four small children, and a hopelessly disabled invalid husband. As the regulations now stand, the money he has been drawing on account of his wife, would cease on her death, and he would be left with less income at the moment when it is necessary that he should have more. The man, incapable himself of doing anything, would naturally wish to keep his motherless children about him, but with his reduced income he could not afford to pay anyone properly to look after them. Charitable organizations would probably be willing to take them, but to deprive the man, who has just lost his wife, of his children as well, would be a piece of unnecessary cruelty, more particularly as he would in that case, be reduced to the inadequate pension of \$22.00 per month allowed to a single man.

The need of deciding upon a fair and liberal, though at the same time reasonable, Pension allowance, for the wounded men now beginning to return, is urgent, and no time should be lost in pressing upon the Government the importance of having it settled at the earliest possible moment.

As now contemplated by the existing rules, the pensions of children cease at the age of fifteen for boys and seventeen for girls, but it would be wiser if the pensions ceased at the age of sixteen for both. They cannot get into permanent employment until after they have passed school age, and the dropping of their pensions, before they can earn enough to support themselves, would put an unnecessary tax on the family income.

Each and every child left an orphan should be granted double the amount of the pension allowed the first child in the grade to which the orphan belongs, the money to be paid over to legally appointed guardians on its behalf.

The provision in the Government plan, that a child, orphaned or otherwise, who, owing to mental or physical infirmity, is incapable of earning a livelihood, may have the pension continue until the child is twenty-one years of age, but that it should then cease, requires consideration, as the question of the child's future should not be left at loose ends as at present.

Appended to this report is a copy of the existing Government Pension Act, together with a proposed new scale, which it is hoped may prove more satisfactory, and is suggested with that object in view.

One of the reasons advanced in support of this new scale is that a man returning to private life, totally incapacitated from earning a livelihood owing to injuries received while on service, should at least receive as much as he was paid while in the ranks (viz., \$33.00 per month). Under the Government scale, such a man would receive as pension \$22.00 per month, though an additional \$7.33 per month might be allowed him for "the constant services of an attendant" if in the opinion of the authorities this was necessary, making a total pension of \$29.33 per month, but he would get this only if he were wounded "in action or in the presence of the enemy," which would put him in the "First Degree." If he received his injuries elsewhere, he would be put in the "Second Degree" and be entitled to a pension of only \$16.00, with the possible addition of \$5.33 for the services of an attendant, making a total of \$21.33 per month on which to exist for the remainder of his life!

The Government allows the private soldier while on service \$33.00 per month and everything necessary in the way of clothing, food and lodging, while his wife receives each month \$20.00 separation allowance, \$15.00 out of her husband's \$33.00, and at least \$5.00 from the Patriotic Fund. The wife, therefore, while her husband is on service, gets in all \$40.00 per month to support herself, while the man has \$18.00 per month in cash and all found.

In the changes necessary to be made in the present Government allowances to totally disabled men, those in the lower ranks (privates and non-commissioned officers) must have their pay increased, while the allowances to officers with the exception of Lieutenants, might be reduced if this is necessary to get the needed money for the lower ranks; of course, if there is money enough to pay the men adequately, and also the officers on a high scale, few would object.

The highest amount of pension a totally incapacitated private soldier with a wife, without children, can possibly draw under the existing Act is \$29.33 for himself and \$11.00 on account of his wife, a total of \$40.33 per month (\$484.00 per year).

The highest amount of pension a totally incapacitated Colonel with a wife, without children, can possibly draw under the existing Act is \$160.00 for himself and \$37.50 on account of his wife, a total of \$197.50 per month (\$2370.00 per year).

Canada's Expeditionary Force is a volunteer army composed of men drawn from private life to serve only for the duration of the war and who will when the war is over return to their former occupations. It cannot therefore be compared with a regular professional army, the men and officers of which go into it as a business and a permanent occupation, the men drawn from one social class, the officers from a different one; a distinction maintained practically throughout the careers of both.

With us the situation is quite different. There are hundreds of men serving in the ranks of our forces who have given up prospects, positions, and opportunities, quite as important as those given up by men serving as officers, and whose work in private life is just as valuable to the country as that of men who happen to command them for the time being. There is little or no social distinction between many men serving as privates, and men serving as commissioned officers; all went to the Front anxious only to do their duty in such positions as offered, the difference in rank being often merely an accident. There are plenty of instances of brothers, cousins and other relatives serving together, some in the ranks, and others in command. Under such circumstances it is surely unnecessary to make any very marked differences in the amounts of disablement allowances granted to the various grades of officers and men, certainly not to the extent

which exists in the present Government scale. Australia, a democratic country, under Labour Government, in its pension list for totally disabled men, recognizes this condition and makes no such distinctions between the various ranks as we do.

There a Colonel draws but two and three-quarters times as much as a private, while under our Government scale he draws five and a half times as much if all are equally wounded.

It is however the underlying principle that is of importance rather than whether the amounts paid are too large or too small, or whether the variations between the ranks are justifiable or otherwise. These are matters to be settled by the Government after full consideration, the suggested figures, based on the Australian scale, given at the end of this report, being offered as a help rather than a solution.

Nevertheless, there is no use and no sense in giving men, so injured that they are incapable of earning a livelihood, a pension so small that it will not afford them the ordinary necessities of life. They will suffer enough as it is; to condemn them also to the miseries of insufficient means is unjust and unnecessary; it is uneconomical as well. It must never be forgotten that these men have given up for their country nearly all that makes life worth living. The country in return must treat them fairly—generously if possible—and this there is no doubt the country is willing to do; but equally there is no doubt that the effort will fail if the Pension Act remains in its present shape.

The English pension for totally disabled men is twenty-five shillings per week (about \$26.32 per month) no difference being made as to whether a man is married or unmarried. For the first child there is an allowance of five shillings per week, for the second, three shillings and six pence, for all other children, two shillings per week, each.

The American pension list gives \$100.00 per month for all totally disabled men, and, for less than total disablement, a specific sum for each specific injury.

It would be an economy were the Government to make provision whereby all men who have lost a limb or part of a limb were furnished with an artificial substitute of the best manufacture, made and fitted at the earliest possible opportunity. Germany is understood to be doing this, France is doing it, and probably England; but in any case, there can be no doubt that it would bring about excellent results, both for the man himself as well as for the Government—but especially for the man, for with such appliances he would be able to do work which otherwise he could not undertake. There should, in addition, be some provision by which men so injured as to be unable longer to follow their original trade or occupation, would be taught, systematically and thoroughly, some new trade, so that by it they could, in the future, support themselves and their families. A man who was a plasterer or bricklayer, could not if very severely lamed, well continue in either of such callings, but if under forty, and intelligent and fairly well educated, he might easily, if the Government would provide to teach him, and to support meanwhile both him and his family, become a proficient printer or cigar maker, or learn some other form of sedentary trade, and so, by his own efforts, eventually keep himself as comfortably by his new occupation, as he formerly did by his old one.

The selection of men suitable for such training would require much care and judgment, but would well repay the trouble. It cannot be insisted upon too strongly that the men must be taught a real trade, and taught it properly, so that they could apply for work as competent mechanics, able to fill positions satisfactorily; the country has no need and no place for ill-trained workmen.

To teach a man a new trade, or merely to find him a job on his return home, are two very different things, and should not be confused; the one aims so to set him on his feet that he can look after himself, the other is merely tiding over a temporary difficulty.

To turn out on society a lot of men who, through no fault of their own, are largely inefficient, and capable for the most part only of doing odd jobs, would be a very bad thing for the community, and the worst possible thing for the men; every effort should be made therefore, to put them back into the ranks of labour, well equipped and competent. It goes without argument that to get men as far as possible into such physical condition that they can earn a livelihood by their own efforts, is by far the best way of assisting them.

It is possible that a good many people are disposed to think that the problem of providing for disabled soldiers can be solved by the establishment of Soldiers' Homes. No doubt, in due time, such Homes will be established. But this will not solve the whole problem. They would be of use only for single men. The breaking up of a family by sending the father to live in a Home, perhaps far away, is not to be thought of. Moreover, even if this were done, some provision would have to be made for his wife and children.

Another plan, which some have had in mind, is that the inadequate pension now contributed by the Government should be augmented by means of public subscriptions. Such action, however, would be a mistake in every way. It would be an admission that the Government of Canada is unwilling properly to maintain the wounded and disabled soldiers who have made the utmost sacrifice to serve and defend the Empire. It would, besides, place upon a portion of the community a burden which should be borne by the whole. There would arise, moreover, a tendency to regard it as a charity, whereas the payment of a pension honorably earned is a matter of public justice. It is, therefore, necessary to state with emphasis, that the duty of supporting the disabled men should, and must, be undertaken solely by the Government, and that whatever is necessary for this purpose must be paid out of the revenues of the country.

We should at once face the fact, that while the burden will be cheerfully undertaken by a grateful country, it will not be a light one. It could not be left to the chances of public appeals from time to time on behalf of men who have established a permanent right to public support. For twenty, thirty, forty, and, in some cases, even for fifty years, this support must be given, and it must be drawn from a source absolutely stable and secure. We owe our defenders no less than this. We must save them from both the humiliation and the uncertainty of public charity, and give them permanent and adequate security from want, paid them not as a favour, but as a right, for it would be an unpardonable insult to a body of brave men if the payment of a pension carried with it the faintest trace of charity or the least suspicion of patronage.

Surely it is not fanciful to suggest that there is laid upon us who are not in the firing line an obligation real and definite to dedicate ourselves, to the extreme limit of our ability, to taking care of the men and of the families of those, on whose protection and sacrifices we are now depending for our national existence.

The following is copied from the Government Act.

APPENDIX E

CANADIAN PENSIONS AND DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCES

April, 1915

591. The following rates of pension will be granted Militiamen wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence.

Rank held at time of injury or illness	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Fourth degree
Rank and file.....	\$264	\$192	\$132	\$ 75
Sergeant.....	336	252	168	100
Squad, Batt'y or Sgt. Major.....	372	282	186	108
Squad, Batt'y or Q.M. Sgt.....				
Colour Sergeant.....				
Staff Sergeant.....	432	324	216	132
Reg'l Sgt. Maj. not W. O.....				
Master Gunner not W. O.....				
Reg'l Q.M. Sgt.....	480	360	240	144
Warrant Officer.....				
Lieutenant.....				
Captain.....	720	540	360	216
Major.....	960	720	480	288
Lt.-Col.....	1200	900	600	360
Colonel.....	1440	1080	720	456
Brig.-General.....	2100	1620	1050	636

(a) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(b) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted, in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(c) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood, as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(d) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(e) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms, or the loss of sight of both eyes, or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns, 1st degree and 2nd degree, may be increased one-third.

(f) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, totally incapacitated, may draw for his wife half the rate provided in Article 592, for the widow and the full rate for the children of an officer, &c., of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer, the widow may then draw the full rates provided in Article 592 for widows and children.

(g) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in article 592, for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldiers decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

592. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty at the following rates: provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties.

Rank held by husband, son, or father at time of death.

Rank and File.....	\$22.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Sergeant.....	\$28.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Squad, Batt. or Col.	} \$30.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Sgt.....	
Major.....	
Squad, Batt. or Q.	
M. Sgt.....	} \$30.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Colour Sergeant....	
Staff Sergeant.....	
Reg'l Sgt. Major,	
not W. O.....	
MasterGunner, not	} \$30.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
W. O.....	
Reg'l Q.M. Sgt.....	
Warrant Officer...	\$32.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Lieutenant.....	\$37.00 a month for widow and \$6.00 a month for each child.
Captain.....	\$45.00 a month for widow and \$7.00 a month for each child.
Major.....	\$50.00 a month for widow and \$8.00 a month for each child.
Colonel (Lt.).....	\$60.00 a month for widow and \$10.00 a month for each child.
Colonel.....	\$75.00 a month for widow and \$10.00 a month for each child.
Brig.-General.....	\$100.00 a month for widow and \$10.00 a month for each child.

(a) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(b) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

593. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension, shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

594. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, &c., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the Minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

595. The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her re-marriage, but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

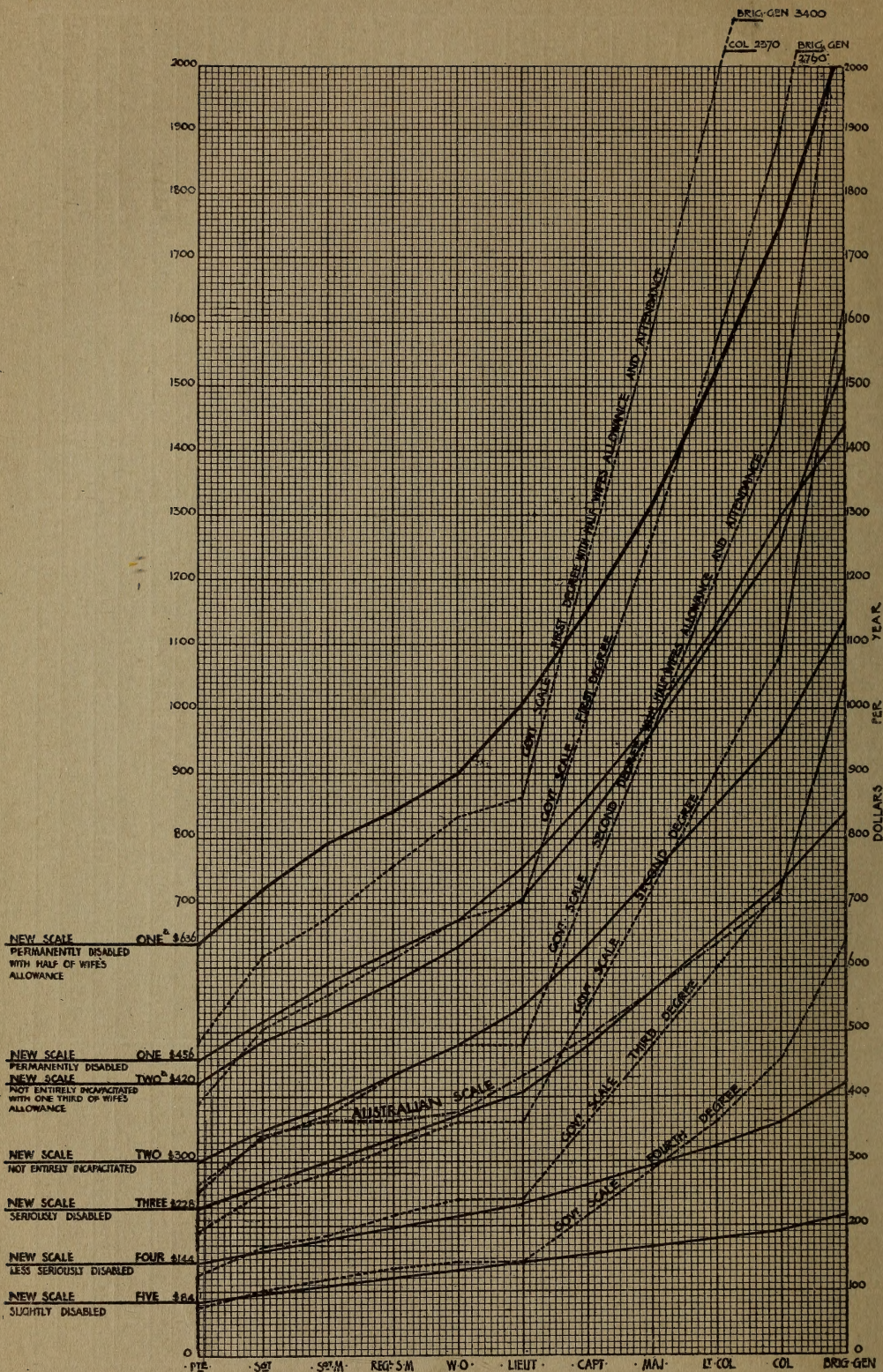
596. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

597. Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

598. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

	Widow				1st Child				2nd Child				3rd and Subsequent Children			
	Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale		Gov't Scale		New Scale	
	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.	Per M.	Per Y.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1. Rank and File.....	22.00	264.00	30.00	360.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3.00	36.00
2. Sergeant.....	28.00	336.00	34.00	408.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3.00	36.00
3. Squad Bat. S.M. or Q.M. Colour Sgt.....	30.00	360.00	36.00	432.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3.00	36.00
4. Reg'l S.M. and M. Gunner not W.O.....	30.00	360.00	36.00	432.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3.00	36.00
5. Reg'l Q.M. Sgt. W.O.....	32.00	384.00	38.00	456.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	4.00	48.00	5.00	60.00	3.00	36.00
6. Lieutenant.....	37.00	444.00	42.00	504.00	6.00	72.00	6.00	72.00	6.00	72.00	5.00	60.00	6.00	72.00	4.00	48.00
7. Captain.....	45.00	540.00	48.00	576.00	7.00	84.00	7.00	84.00	7.00	84.00	5.00	60.00	7.00	84.00	4.00	48.00
8. Major.....	50.00	600.00	55.00	660.00	8.00	96.00	8.00	96.00	8.00	96.00	6.00	72.00	8.00	96.00	4.00	48.00
9. Lieutenant-Colonel.....	60.00	720.00	65.00	780.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	120.00	8.00	96.00	10.00	120.00	5.00	60.00
10. Colonel.....	75.00	900.00	75.00	900.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	120.00	8.00	96.00	10.00	120.00	5.00	60.00
11. Brigadier-General.....	100.00	1200.00	100.00	1200.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	120.00	8.00	96.00	10.00	120.00	5.00	60.00

EXISTING GOVERNMENT SCALE										
Pte.	Sgt.	Sgt. M.	Reg'l. Sgt. M.	W.O.	Lieut.	Cap.	Maj.	Lieut.Col.	Col.	Brig.Gen.
GOVERNMENT SCALE,—FIRST DEGREE, For Total Disablement										
Man's Allowance	\$ c. 264.00	\$ c. 336.00	\$ c. 372.00	\$ c. 432.00	\$ c. 480.00	\$ c. 480.00	\$ c. 720.00	\$ c. 960.00	\$ c. 1,200.00	\$ c. 1,440.00
One-third of above for attendance	88.00	112.00	124.00	144.00	160.00	160.00	240.00	320.00	400.00	480.00
One-half of Wife's Allowance	132.00	168.00	180.00	180.00	192.00	222.00	270.00	300.00	360.00	405.00
Total per Year	484.00	616.00	676.00	756.00	832.00	862.00	1,230.00	1,580.00	1,960.00	2,370.00
GOVERNMENT SCALE,—SECOND DEGREE, For Total Disablement										
Man's Allowance	192.00	252.00	282.00	324.00	360.00	360.00	540.00	720.00	900.00	1,080.00
One-third of above for attendance	64.00	84.00	94.00	108.00	120.00	120.00	180.00	240.00	300.00	360.00
One-half of Wife's Allowance	132.00	168.00	180.00	180.00	192.00	222.00	270.00	300.00	360.00	450.00
Total per Year	388.00	504.00	556.00	612.00	672.00	702.00	990.00	1,260.00	1,560.00	1,890.00
NEW SCALE,—ONE, For Total Disablement										
Man's Allowance	456.00	516.00	576.00	624.00	672.00	756.00	864.00	984.00	1,128.00	1,296.00
One-half of Wife's Allowance	180.00	204.00	216.00	216.00	228.00	252.00	288.00	330.00	390.00	450.00
Total per Year	636.00	720.00	792.00	840.00	900.00	1,008.00	1,152.00	1,314.00	1,518.00	1,746.00
NEW SCALE—TWO										
Man's Allowance	300.00	348.00	384.00	432.00	480.00	540.00	636.00	744.00	852.00	960.00
One-third of Wife's Allowance	120.00	136.00	144.00	144.00	152.00	168.00	192.00	220.00	260.00	300.00
Total per Year	420.00	484.00	528.00	576.00	632.00	708.00	828.00	964.00	1,112.00	1,260.00
NEW SCALE—THREE										
Man's Allowance	228.00	264.00	300.00	336.00	372.00	408.00	480.00	564.00	648.00	732.00
Man's Allowance	144.00	162.00	180.00	198.00	216.00	234.00	264.00	294.00	324.00	360.00
Man's Allowance	84.00	96.00	108.00	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00
PROPOSED NEW SCALE										
NEW SCALE—FOUR										
Man's Allowance	228.00	264.00	300.00	336.00	372.00	408.00	480.00	564.00	648.00	732.00
Man's Allowance	144.00	162.00	180.00	198.00	216.00	234.00	264.00	294.00	324.00	360.00
Man's Allowance	84.00	96.00	108.00	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00
NEW SCALE—FIVE										
Man's Allowance	228.00	264.00	300.00	336.00	372.00	408.00	480.00	564.00	648.00	732.00
Man's Allowance	144.00	162.00	180.00	198.00	216.00	234.00	264.00	294.00	324.00	360.00
Man's Allowance	84.00	96.00	108.00	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00



AUSTRALIAN SCALE BEGINS AT \$253 FOR PRIVATE
AND CEASES AT \$711 FOR COLONEL } TOTAL DISABILITY

BRIDGENS
LIMITED,
TORONTO